



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ :
G01D 5/353

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/39532

(43) International Publication Date: 6 July 2000 (06.07.00)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/30725

(22) International Filing Date: 21 December 1999 (21.12.99)

(30) Priority Data:
09/219,908 23 December 1998 (23.12.98) US(71) Applicant: CIDRA CORPORATION [-/US]; 50 Barnes Park
North, Wallingford, CT 06492 (US).(72) Inventors: DIDDEN, F., Kevin; 32 Maple View, Wallingford,
CT 06492 (US). HAY, Arthur, D.; 735 Brookside Place,
Cheshire, CT 06410 (US).(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG,
BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB,
GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW,
ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ,
UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI
patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG).

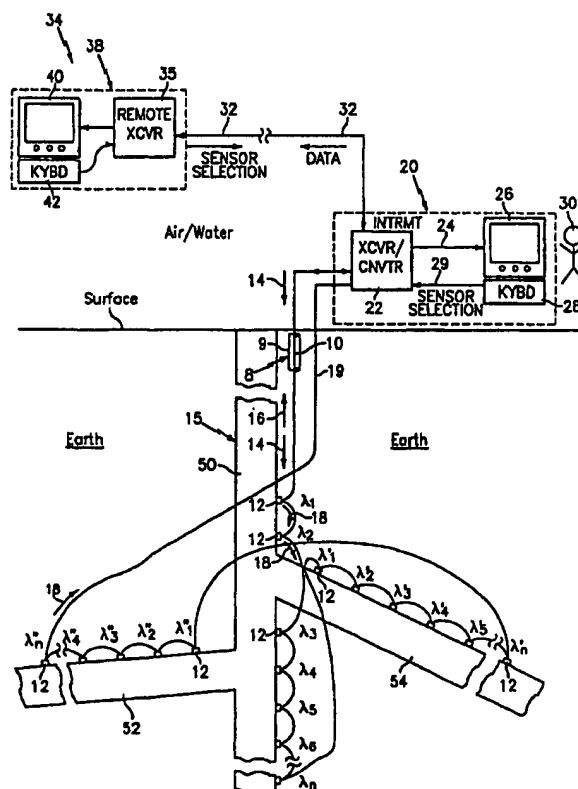
Published

With international search report.

(54) Title: DISTRIBUTED SELECTABLE LATENT FIBER OPTIC SENSORS

(57) Abstract

Distributed selectable latent fiber optic sensors include a plurality of fiber grating sensors (12) connected to an optical fiber (10) and installed in an oil/gas well (15) and an instrumentation box (20) at the surface which selects which of the sensors (12) to activate, or provide output data from to a display (26) or to a remote link (32), such as the internet. The box (20) has a transceiver/converter (22) which provides a source optical signal (14) and receives a return optical signal (16, 18) and which converts the return signal (16, 18) to a signal indicative of the parameters being measured by the sensors (12). A sensor selection signal is provided from the remote link (32), the keyboard (28) to the converter (22) which is indicative of which of the sensors (12) to be selected to provide output data for. The end user only pays for the sensors (12) that are selected. Each of the sensors (12) may be similar to any fiber optic grating-based sensor that measures one or more parameters, such as pressure, temperature, liquid fraction, flow, acoustic, seismic, resistivity, corrosion, pipe wall build-up, or other parameters.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

Distributed Selectable Latent Fiber Optic Sensors

Technical Field

5 This invention relates to fiber optic pressure sensors, and more particularly to a latent fiber optic sensors.

Background Art

10 Various sensing technologies exist for measuring various physical parameters in the environment of an oil well such as pressure and temperature, such as electronic strain gauge, quartz-based oscillation, distributed temperature sensing (e.g., using Raman back-scattering or Bragg gratings), or distributed optical pressure sensing using Bragg gratings, such as is discussed in Serial No. 08/925,598 entitled "High Sensitivity Fiber Optic Pressure Sensor for Use in Harsh Environments" to Robert J. Maron, or distributed optical liquid fraction sensing using fiber optics, such as is discussed in and Serial No. 09/105,534 entitled "Fluid Parameter Measurement in Pipes Using Acoustic Pressures".

20 In certain sensing applications, such as applications in the oil and gas industry, it may be desirable to sense different parameters, the same parameter, or different locations, at different times in the life of an oil well. For example, it may initially be desirable to sense pressure at a single or limited number of locations within a well when the well is first placed into production. Later in the life of the well, it may be desirable to sense pressure and temperature on a distributed basis within the well. Alternatively, it may be desirable to sense different parameters of interest later in the life of the well such as liquid fraction, dynamic pressure.

25 From a well operator's point of view, it is undesirable to pay for information that is not needed. Therefore, the well operator may be willing to pay a premium for certain information early in the life of a well, and other different information later in the life of a well. However, it is extremely costly to intervene in an operating well to install sensors and equipment because of lost production when the well is being

30

worked and the cost of actually doing the work, particularly in harsh environments, such as on an off shore platform.

Summary of the Invention

5 Objects of the present invention include provision of a sensor which can be turned on and off on demand without intervention.

 According to a first aspect of the present invention, a distributed selectable latent fiber optic sensors, comprises an optical fiber; a plurality of optical sensors, each connected to the optical fiber, predetermined ones of the sensors receiving a
10 optical source signal, and each providing at least one characteristic return optical signal, a parameter of the return optical signal being indicative of a sensed parameter; and an optical instrumentation device, connected to the optical fiber, which provides the optical source signal to predetermined ones of the sensors and which receives the return optical signal, and which provides an output signal indicative of selected ones
15 of the sensed parameters.

 According further to the present invention, the instrumentation device selects the selected ones of the sensed parameters based on a selection signal corresponding to each of the sensors. According further to the present invention, the status of the selection signal is determined based on whether a user desires to retrieve the sensed
20 parameter. According further to the present invention, the status of the selection signal is determined based on whether a user will pay for the sensed parameter. According further to the present invention, the status of the selection signal is provided from a location remote from the instrumentation device. According still further to the present invention, the status of the selection signal is provided from a location remote to the
25 instrumentation device via a remote link. According still further to the present invention, at least one of the sensors comprises at least one Bragg grating embedded therein.

 According to a second aspect of the present invention, a method of paying for use of an optical sensing system, comprises the steps of installing a plurality of fiber
30 optic sensors; providing data to a user for a selected ones of the sensors; and the user paying for the selected sensors.

According further to the present invention, selecting the selected sensors based on a selection signal corresponding to each of the sensors. According further to the present invention, receiving a selection signal corresponding to each of the sensors, which determines the selected sensors.

5 According to a third aspect of the present invention, a method of billing for use of an optical sensing system, comprises the steps of installing a plurality of fiber optic sensors; providing data to a user for a selected ones of the sensors; and billing the user for the selected sensors.

10 According further to the present invention, selecting the selected sensors based on a selection signal corresponding to each of the sensors. According further to the present invention, receiving a selection signal corresponding to each of the sensors, which determines the selected sensors.

15 The present invention provides distributed selectable latent patent fiber optic sensors which are activated, enabled, excited, illuminated, or otherwise provides data to a user (or well operator) on demand. This may be part of a system where the user pays for only the sensor data retrieved from the sensor or instrumentation. Such a system allows the user to install latent (or dormant) sensors when the well is drilled that are accessed by the user only when they are needed, thereby saving significant expense later in the well life when more or different sensors and/or parameters are
20 needed to be sensed by the user. The invention also allows for automatic sensor selection reconfiguration without user intervention.

25 A sensor may be de-selected (or inactivated or "off") using the instrumentation at the surface, for example, by not illuminating the sensor at its characteristic wavelength, or by not converting the optical signals from such sensor to electrical signals, or by not providing sensor output data on the display screen or to the remote link, or by otherwise interrupting the sensor output data to the user. When a latent sensor is selected (or activated or "on"), data from such sensor is provided by such instrumentation to the user and the price charged to the user is adjusted accordingly. Alternatively, the sensor selection signal may shut off all sensors (or all
30 sensor data) if a bill is not paid by the user. The cost to (or payment by) the user may be based on the number of sensors selected, the amount of data provided or the length

of time the data is provided, similar to that which is done for a utility company, a cable TV company, an internet service provider or the like. Alternatively, the sensor data may be selected from a remote site such as by satellite communications and/or by the internet which will trigger billing the user at a price indicative of the sensors activated.

Also, one or more gratings, fiber lasers, or a plurality of fibers may be used in the sensors. Also, the invention may be used with any type of sensing such as such as pressure, temperature, liquid fraction, flow, acoustic, seismic, resistivity, corrosion, pipe wall build-up (e.g., wax, paraffins, asphaltenes, scales, hydrates or other hydrocarbon by-products), or other parameters.

The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent in light of the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments thereof.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a well fitted with distributed selectable latent fiber optic sensors, connected in series, in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a diagram of an example digital sensor selection signal, in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a flow diagram of possible sensor selection and billing arrangement, in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a diagram of an alternative embodiment of distributed selectable latent fiber optic sensors, having separate strings, in accordance with the present invention.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Referring to Fig. 1, a selectable latent fiber optic sensor comprises a transmission cable 8 having an outer protective shell such as a stainless steel capillary tube 9 with optical waveguide or fiber 10 therein. Other transmission cables may be used if desired.

A plurality of fiber optic grating based sensors 12 are disposed along and coupled to the optical fiber 10, e.g., by having the sensors 12 be feed-through sensors and being connected in series to the common optical fiber 10. Each of the sensors 12 may be similar to any fiber optic grating-based sensor that measures one or more parameters, such as pressure, temperature, liquid fraction, flow, acoustic, seismic, resistivity, corrosion, pipe wall build-up (e.g., wax, paraffins, asphaltenes, scales, hydrates or other hydrocarbon by-products), or other parameters. The sensors 12 may have a design comprising or similar to one or more of those described in commonly owned copending US Patent Application Serial No. 09/205,847 entitled "Tube-Encased Strain-Isolated Fiber Grating Temperature Sensor", Serial No. 09/205,944, entitled "Tube-Encased Fiber Grating Pressure Sensor", Serial No. 08/925,598 entitled "High Sensitivity Fiber Optic Pressure Sensor for Use in Harsh Environments" to Robert J. Maron, and Serial No. 09/105,534 entitled "Fluid Parameter Measurement in Pipes Using Acoustic Pressures", or as is described in US Patents, such as US Patent No. 5,513,913, entitled "Active Multipoint Fiber Laser Sensor", US Patent No. 4,996,419, entitled "Distributed Multiplexed Optical Fiber Bragg Grating Sensor Arrangement", to Morey, US Patent No. 4,950,883, entitled "Fiber Optic Sensor Arrangement Having Reflective Gratings Responsive to Particular Wavelengths", to Glenn, US Patents No. 5,564,832, entitled "Birefringent Active Fiber Laser Sensor", US Patent No. 5,401,956, entitled, "Diagnostic System For Fiber Grating Sensors" to Dunphy et al, or US Patent No. 5,426,297, entitled "Multiplexed Bragg Grating Sensors" to Dunphy et al, which are incorporated herein by reference to the extent necessary to understand the present invention. Any other fiber grating sensors now known or yet to be developed may be used if desired.

The sensors 12 are installed at predetermined distributed multi-point locations along a production tube or casing of an oil or gas well 15. The well 15 may have a

vertical section 50 and/or one or more horizontal, angled, or lateral sections 52,54 along which the sensors may be distributed.

Light 14 is launched along the fiber 10 from an instrumentation box 20, which is incident on the sensors 12. Each of the sensors 12 provides a return signal 16
5 indicative of a characteristic wavelength(s) for each of the sensors 12. In particular, the sensors 12 may each have a reflection wavelength $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$, etc., each of which varies based on the parameter measured by the sensor 12. For example, the source light 14 may be a broad wavelength band light and each sensor 12 reflects a portion thereof as indicated by a line 16 having a predetermined wavelength band of light
10 centered at a reflection wavelength λ_1 , and passes the remaining wavelengths of the incident light 14 (within a predetermined wavelength range), as indicated by a line 18. If desired, the fiber 10 may have a return path 19 to provide redundancy (loop) in case of single break or for monitoring the transmitted light 18 signals.

If fiber lasers are used for certain of the sensors 12, each such sensor would
15 provide a characteristic lasing wavelength $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$, etc., that varies with the parameter being measured. If Fabry-Perot resonators are used for certain of the sensors 12, each of such sensors would provide a characteristic resonant wavelength $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$, etc., that varies with the parameter being measured.

The instrumentation box 20 comprises an optical transceiver/converter 22
20 comprising a known broadband source, a scanned laser light source, or other suitable known optical source to provide the incident light 14. Also, the converter 22 comprises a known suitable spectrum analyzer or other known opto-electronic measuring equipment to decode and measure the resultant wavelength or other optical parameter shift of the returned light (reflected 16 and/or transmitted 18) from the
25 sensors 12 and convert it to a parameter measurement, and provides a signal indicative of the parameter being measured on a line 24.

Any known multiplexing techniques may be used by the instrumentation box
20 to distinguish one sensor signal from another sensor signal, such as wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) or time division multiplexing (TDM) or other
30 multiplexing techniques. In that case, the characteristic or reflection wavelength of

the grating (or gratings) in each sensor 12 may have one or more different reflection or characteristic wavelength(s) (e.g., $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_n$).

5 The transceiver/converter 22 may be any device that receives and transmits optical signals to the sensors 12 and provides output signals indicative of the parameters being measured by the sensors 12. In particular, the transceiver/converter 22 may use any type of optical grating-based measurement technique, e.g., scanning interferometric, scanning fabre perot, acousto-optic tuned filter, optical filter, etc., having sufficient sensitivity to measure the parameter being measured by the sensor, such as that described in one or more of the following references: A. Kersey et al.,
10 "Multiplexed fiber Bragg grating strain-sensor system with a Fabry-Perot wavelength filter", Opt. Letters, Vol 18, No. 16, Aug. 1993, US Patent No. 5,493,390, issued Feb. 20, 1996 to Mauro Verasi, et al., US Patent No. 5,317,576, issued May 31, 1994, to Ball et al., US Patent No. 5,564,832, issued Oct. 15, 1996 to Ball et al., US Patent No. 5,513,913, issued May 7, 1996, to Ball et al., US Patent No. 5,426,297, issued June
15 20, 1995, to Dunphy et al., US Patent No. 5,401,956, issued March 28, 1995 to Dunphy et al., US Patent No. 4,950,883, issued Aug. 21, 1990 to Glenn, US Patent No. 4,996,419, issued Feb. 26, 1991 to Morey, or other known or yet to be developed optical grating multiplexing instrumentation techniques, sufficient to perform the functions described herein. The converter 22 may also include sufficient hardware
20 and/or software to convert the measured optical signal or shift into a signal indicative of the parameter being measured on the line 24.

The measured signal on the line 24 is provided to a display 26 or other visual, electronic, or printing device for communicating the measurement data from the sensors 12 to an end user 30. Also, the converter 22 may be connected by a line 29 to
25 a data entry device 28, such as a keyboard and/or mouse.

A selection (or on/off) signal is provided to the instrumentation box 20 and is indicative of which of the sensors 12 will provide data to the end user. The sensor selection signal may be provided from the keyboard 28 or from a remote link 32 (discussed hereinafter), or on a separate line (not shown), or by other means.

30 The sensor selection signal may operate in numerous different ways to provide the user the selected sensor data. For example, the box 20 may provide output data to

the display 26 or to the link 32 for only the selected sensors. Alternatively, the converter 22 may only provide the source signal 14 or only process or only convert the receive signals 16,18 from the selected sensors 12. Alternatively, the remote box 38 may provide output data to the remote display 40 for only the selected sensors based on the sensor selection signal. Alternatively, the box 20 may send the sensor selection signal to the remote box 38 for processing the data remotely.

In addition to or instead of the display 26, a remote link 32 may be used to communicate data between the box 20 and a remote location 34. The remote link 32 may be partially or completely wired or wireless, and may comprise an internet link. The remote link 32 may be used to communicate sensor data and/or to send the sensor selection signal to activate or inactivate certain of the sensors 12 or data therefrom between the remote location 34 and the instrument 20.

The remote location 34 may have a second instrumentation device 38 connected to the remote link 32, comprising a remote transceiver 35, a remote display 40 similar to the display 26, a data entry device 42, such as a keyboard and/or mouse. The transceiver 35 may be similar to the converter 22 if the same functions are performed, or may comprise different hardware and/or software if additional or different functions are performed as described herein.

The device 38 may retrieve or receive sensor data or other signals from the instrument 20 and/or send the sensor selection signal to the instrument 20 to activate or inactivate certain of the sensors 12. The box 38 may perform the same functions as the box 20 and/or may do other processing on the measured data as desired and/or may process billing information, or perform other functions. Also, the box 38 may perform the billing and/or receive the payments electronically, such as by wire transfer or other electronic commerce or banking technique.

Referring to Fig. 2, the sensor selection signal may be a digital word or group of words that indicate to the instrument 20 which of the sensors 12 will provide sensor output data. For example, Fig.2 shows a sensor selection signal, where each bit in a 16 bit word represents the status (on/off) of data coming from a corresponding one of the sensors 12.

Alternatively, the sensor selection signal may be a code related to an end user, which pre-selects certain of the sensors 12. For example, the user may enter a user code into the device 20 and based on the user code, the box 20 selects predetermined ones of the sensors 12. Alternatively, the user may enter a user code and the user code is transmitted over the remote link 32 to the remote device 38 which selects the appropriate sensor selection signal for that user and transmits the sensor selection signal over the remote link 32 to the device 20 for selection of the appropriate sensors for that user. Alternatively, there may be a predetermined profile or schedule indicating which sensors to select based on age of the well, elapsed time, user code, or other parameters, such selection may be periodic or cyclical, such as always selecting certain sensors at certain times, and selecting certain other sensors at certain other times in a repetitive or random pattern, thereby providing automatic reconfiguration of the selected sensors without the need for user intervention.

Referring to Fig. 3, the end user 30 is only billed for and only pays for the sensors that are selected (i.e., the "on" sensors) as indicated by a top level flow chart 100. In particular, when a sensor selection signal is received, the appropriate ones of the sensors 12 or data therefrom are selected as dictated by the sensor selection signal described hereinbefore, as shown by a step 104. Then, a bill or invoice is sent to the user (or customer) and the user pays only for the number of sensors selected to receive data from, as indicated in step 106. Alternatively, the sensor selection signal may shut off all sensors (or all sensor data) if a bill is not paid by the user. The cost to (or payment by) the user may be based on the number of sensors selected, the amount of sensor data provided or the length of time the sensor data is provided, in a similar manner to that which is done for a utility company, a cable TV company, an internet service provider or the like.

Referring to Fig. 4, instead of all the sensors 12 being connected to a single common fiber 10, a plurality of optical fibers may be connected to groups of sensors 150, 152, 154 each set having a single fiber or pair of fibers (for a loop design) connected to the instrument box 20. Alternatively, other fiber optic sensing configurations may be used if desired.

Also, the sensing system may be used in a land well on top of land (e.g., in a pipeline), under water, e.g., the ocean, such as on the ocean bottom, or in a sub-sea well. The sensing system may be used in harsh environments, such as in oil and/or gas wells, engines, combustion chambers, etc., or in any other sensing applications
5 independent of the type of environment, where multiple sensors are used and there is a need to have certain sensors or sensor data selected for various reasons.

Also, it should be understood that the gratings of the invention may be used in reflection and/or transmission depending on whether the reflected or transmitted light from the grating is used to measure the measurand.

10 It should be understood that, unless otherwise stated herein, any of the features, characteristics, alternatives or modifications described regarding a particular embodiment herein may also be applied, used, or incorporated with any other embodiment described herein.

15 Although the invention has been described and illustrated with respect to exemplary embodiments thereof, the foregoing and various other additions and omissions may be made therein and thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A distributed selectable latent fiber optic sensors, comprising:
5 an optical fiber;
a plurality of optical sensors, each connected to said optical fiber,
predetermined ones of said sensors receiving a optical source signal, and each
providing at least one characteristic return optical signal, a parameter of said return
optical signal being indicative of a sensed parameter; and
10 an optical instrumentation device, connected to said optical fiber, which
provides said optical source signal to predetermined ones of said sensors and which
receives said return optical signal, and which provides an output signal indicative of
selected ones of said sensed parameters.
- 15 2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said instrumentation device selects said
selected ones of said sensed parameters based on a selection signal corresponding to
each of said sensors.
3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the status of said selection signal is
20 determined based on whether a user desires to retrieve said sensed parameter.
4. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the status of said selection signal is
determined based on whether a user will pay for said sensed parameter.
- 25 5. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the status of said selection signal is
provided from a location remote from said instrumentation device.
6. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the status of said selection signal is
provided from a location remote to said instrumentation device via a remote link.
30
7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein said remote link comprises an internet link.

8. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said optical output signal is provided to a location remote from said instrumentation device via a remote link.
- 5 9. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the optical output signal is provided to a location remote from said instrumentation device to a second instrumentation device.
- 10 10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein said second instrumentation device selects said selected ones of said sensed parameters based on a selection signal corresponding to each of said sensors.
11. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein at least one of said sensors comprises at least one Bragg grating embedded therein.
- 15 12. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein at least one of said sensors comprises a plurality of Bragg gratings.
- 20 13. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein at least one of said sensors has at least one fiber laser, wherein said fiber laser lases at lasing wavelength which changes as said sensed parameter changes.
- 25 14. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein at least one of said sensors measure at least one parameter, such parameter being: pressure, temperature, liquid fraction, flow, acoustic, seismic, resistivity, corrosion, or pipe-wall build-up.
- 30 15. A method of paying for use of an optical sensing system, comprising the steps of:
installing a plurality of fiber optic sensors;
providing data to a user for a selected ones of said sensors; and
said user paying for the said selected sensors.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising selecting said selected sensors based on a selection signal corresponding to each of said sensors.
17. The apparatus of claim 15, further comprising receiving a selection signal
5 corresponding to each of said sensors, which determines said selected sensors.
18. The method of claim 15, wherein at least one of said sensors comprises at least one Bragg grating embedded therein.
19. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein said payment is based on the number of
10 said sensors selected.
20. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein said payment is based on the amount of data retrieved from said selected sensors.
15
21. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein said payment is based on the length of time data is retrieved from said selected sensors.
22. A method of billing for use of an optical sensing system, comprising the steps
20 of:
installing a plurality of fiber optic sensors;
providing data to a user for a selected ones of said sensors; and
billing said user for the said selected sensors.
23. The method of claim 22, further comprising selecting said selected sensors
25 based on a selection signal corresponding to each of said sensors.
24. The apparatus of claim 22, further comprising receiving a selection signal
30 corresponding to each of said sensors, which determines said selected sensors.

25. The method of claim 22, wherein at least one of said sensors comprises at least one Bragg grating embedded therein.
- 5 26. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein said payment is based on the number of said sensors selected.
27. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein said payment is based on the amount of data retrieved from said selected sensors.
- 10 28. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein said payment is based on the length of time data is retrieved from said selected sensors.

1/3

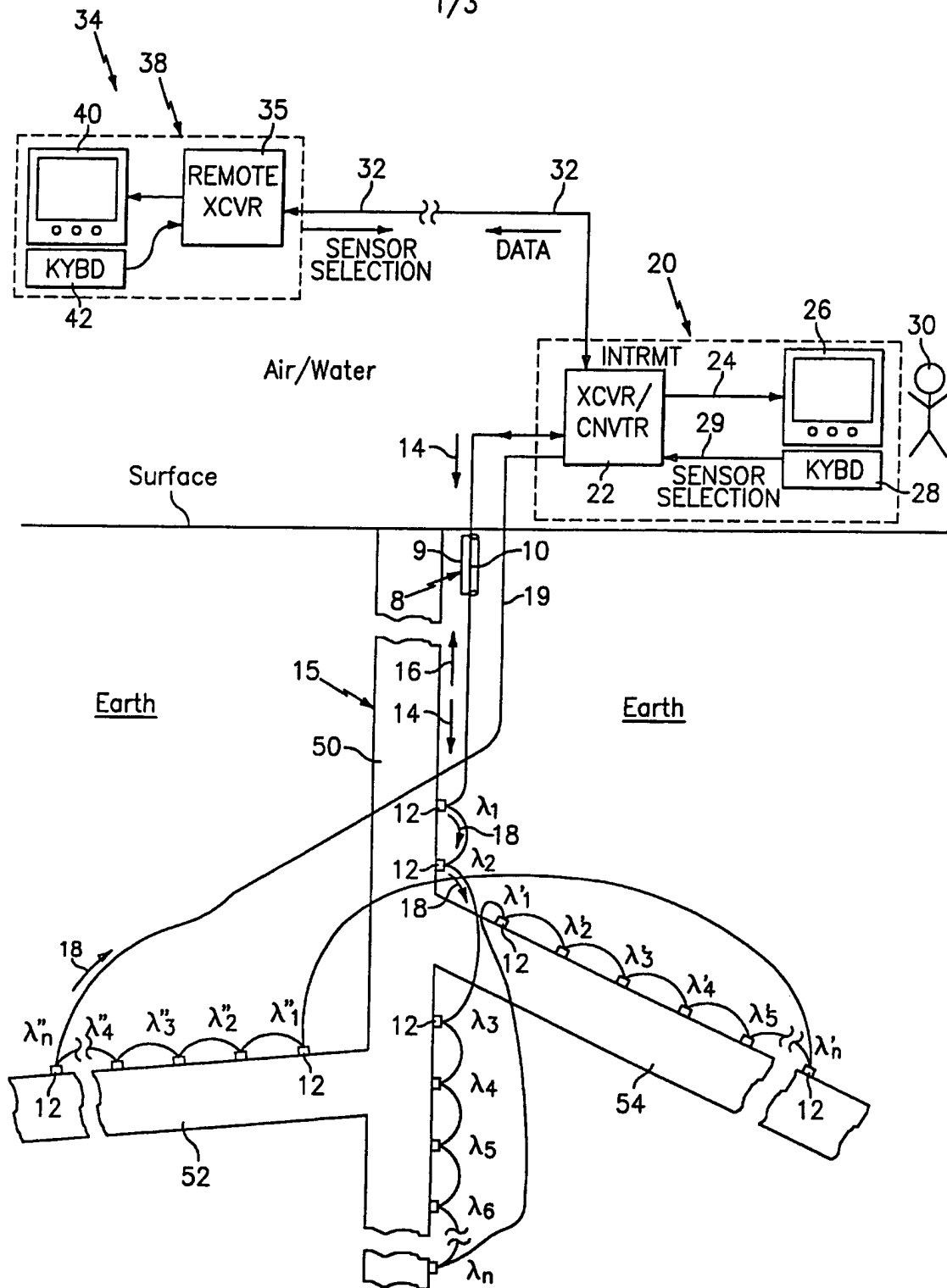
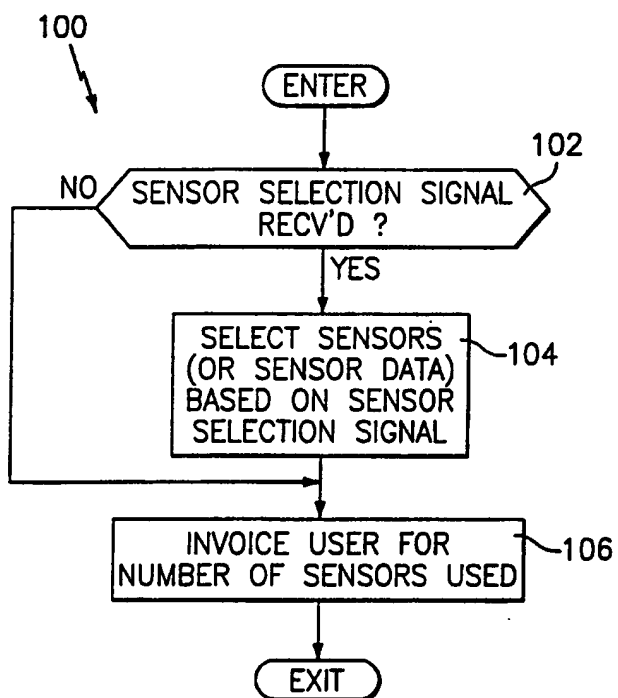


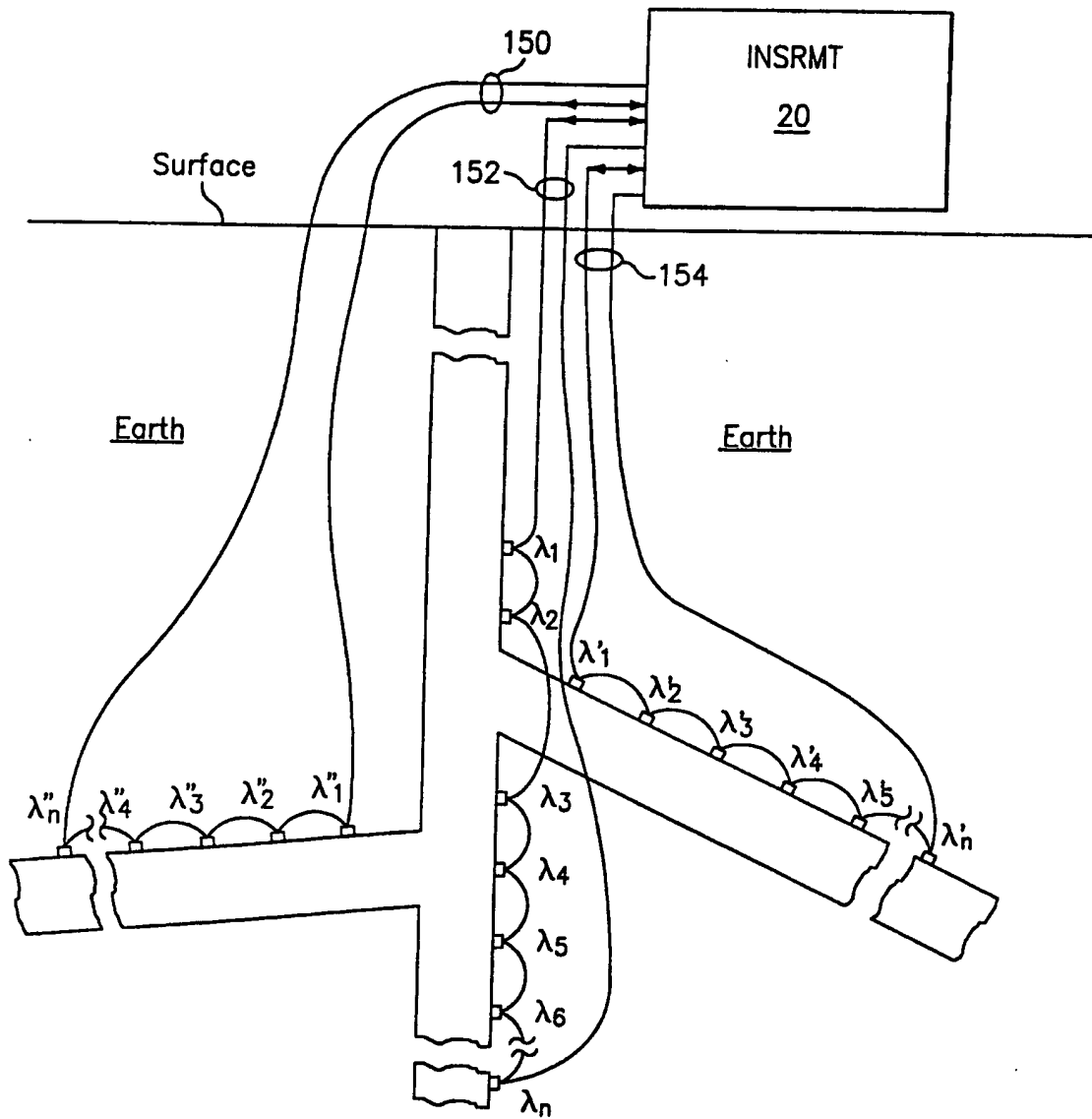
FIG. 1

2/3

SENSOR SELECTION SIGNAL																
Sensor #:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Signal:	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Status:	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF

FIG. 2*FIG. 3*

3/3

**FIG. 4**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat. Application No.

PCT/US 99/30725

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G01D5/353

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G01D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HU, CHEN, ZHANG, BENNION: "Multiplexing Bragg gratings using combined wavelength and spatial division techniques with digital resolution enhancement" ELECTRONICS LETTERS , vol. 33, no. 23, 6 November 1997 (1997-11-06), pages 1973-1975, XP000773537 STEVENAGE, HERTS, GB	1,2,11, 12,14
A	page 1973 -page 1975; figures 1,2	3-10, 15-18
P,X	WO 99 09370 A (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND) 25 February 1999 (1999-02-25) see the whole document; figures 1-3	1,2,11, 12,14

-/-

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"B" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 April 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

12/04/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.O. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Visser, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/30725

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 804 713 A (E.L. KLUTH) 8 September 1998 (1998-09-08) see the whole document; figures 1-5	1, 14
A	US 5 818 585 A (M.A. DAVIS ET AL) 6 October 1998 (1998-10-06) see the whole document; figures 1, 4-7, 9-12	1, 2, 11, 12, 14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/30725

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9909370 A	25-02-1999	AU 8913898 A	08-03-1999
US 5804713 A	08-09-1998	AU 3527195 A	09-04-1996
		WO 9609461 A	28-03-1996
		GB 2307706 A, B	04-06-1997
US 5818585 A	06-10-1998	NONE	